

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES EUROPEAN COMMAND
UNIT 30400, BOX 1000
APO AE 09128

DIRECTIVE
NUMBER 55-13

6 July 1998

OPERATIONS

Personnel Recovery

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1. Purpose. To prescribe policies, procedures and responsibilities for Personnel Recovery (PR) operations, including peacetime Search and Rescue (SAR), in support of U.S. and allied forces within the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) area of responsibility (AOR).
 2. Applicability. This directive applies to Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Europe (CGUSAREUR); Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (CINCUSNAVEUR); Commander, U.S. Air Forces in Europe (COMUSAFE); Commander, U.S. Marine Forces Europe (COMMARFOREUR); Commander, Special Operations Command Europe (COMSOCEUR); and other U.S. commanders operating within the USEUCOM AOR. Allied force commanders, if assigned, will be included in these procedures.
 3. Internal Control Systems. This Directive contains no internal control provisions and is subject to the requirements of the internal management control program. For HQ USEUCOM and subordinate joint activities, the applicable internal control directive is ED 50-8, Internal Management Control Program.
 4. Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this directive is the USEUCOM Operations Directorate, Current Operations Division (ECJ33). Users are invited to provide comments and suggested improvements directly to HQ USEUCOM, Attn: ECJ33, Unit 30400, Box 1000, APO AE 09128.
 5. References.
 - a. DoD Directive 1300.7, Training and Education Measures Necessary to Support the Code of Conduct
 - b. DoD Directive 2310.2, Personnel Recovery
 - c. CJCSI 3270.01, Personnel Recovery Within the Department of Defense
 - d. CJCSI 3270.02, Evasion and Recovery Crisis Response Procedures

- e. MCM 136-91, Delineation of Responsibilities for Evasion and Escape Within the Department of Defense (S)
- f. JOINT PUB 3-50, National Search and Rescue Manual, Volume I: National Search and Rescue System
- g. JOINT PUB 3-50.1, National Search and Rescue Manual, Volume II: Planning Handbook
- h. JOINT PUB 3-50.2, Doctrine for Joint Combat Search and Rescue
- i. JOINT PUB 3-50.21, Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Combat Search and Rescue
- j. JOINT PUB 3-50.3, Joint Doctrine for Evasion and Recovery
- k. ATP-10(D), Search and Rescue (NATO)
- l. ATP-62, Combat Search and Rescue Manual (NATO)
- m. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Search and Rescue Manual
- n. Search and Rescue, Annex 12 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation

6. Definitions.

- a. Authentication. In evasion and recovery operations, the process whereby the identity of an evader is confirmed. (Joint Pub 3-50.3)
- b. Blood chit. A small sheet of material that identifies the bearer as an American and promises a reward to anyone providing assistance to the bearer and/or helping the bearer to return to friendly control.
- c. Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR). A specific task performed by rescue forces to effect the recovery of distressed personnel during wartime or military operations other than war. (Joint Pub 1-02)
- d. Combat Search and Rescue Task Force (CSARTF). All forces committed to a specific combat search and rescue operation to search for, locate, identify, and recover isolated personnel during wartime or contingency operations. This includes those elements assigned to provide command and control and protect the rescue vehicles from enemy air or ground attack. (Joint Pub 3-50.2)
- e. Combat Survival. Those measures to be taken by service personnel when involuntarily separated from friendly forces in combat, including procedures relating to individual survival, evasion, escape, and conduct after capture. (Joint Pub 1-02)

f. Conventional Recovery Operations. Evader recovery operations conducted by conventional forces. (Joint Pub 3-50.3)

g. Evasion. The process whereby individuals who are isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory avoid capture with the goal of successfully returning to areas under friendly control. (Joint Pub 3-50.3)

h. Evasion Aid. In evasion and recovery operations, any piece of information or equipment designed to assist an individual in evading capture. Evasion aids include, but are not limited to: blood chits, pointee-talkees, evasion charts, barter items, and equipment designed to complement issued survival equipment.

i. Evasion and Escape. The procedures and operations whereby military personnel and other selected individuals are enabled to emerge from an enemy-held or hostile area to areas under friendly control. (Joint Pub 1-02)

j. Evasion and Recovery (E&R). The full spectrum of coordinated actions carried out by evaders, recovery forces, and operational recovery planners to effect the successful return of personnel isolated in hostile territory to friendly control. (Joint Pub 3-50.3)

k. Evasion Plan of Action (EPA). A course of action, developed before executing a mission, which is intended to improve a potential evader's chances of successful evasion and recovery by providing recovery forces with an additional source of information that can increase the predictability of the evader's actions and movement. (Joint Pub 3-50.3)

l. Global Geospatial Information and Services (GGIS). Mapping, charting, and geodesy--maps, charts, and other data used for military planning, operations, and training. These products and data support air, land, and sea navigation; weapon system guidance; target positioning; and other military activities. These data are presented in the forms of topographic, planimetric, imaged, or thematic maps and graphics; nautical and aeronautical charts and publications; and, in digital and textual formats, gazetteers, which contain geophysical and geodetic data and coordinate lists. Also called MC&G.

m. High Risk-of-Capture Personnel. U.S. personnel whose position or assignment makes them particularly vulnerable to capture by hostile forces, by terrorists, or by unfriendly governments. (Joint Pub 3-50.3)

n. Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP). A DoD form (DD1833) that contains information designed to facilitate the identification and authentication of an evader by a recovery force. (Joint Pub 3-50.3)

o. Joint Combat Search and Rescue Operation. A combat search and rescue operation in support of a component's military operations that has exceeded the combat search and rescue capabilities of that component and requires the efforts of two or more components of the joint

force. Normally the operation is conducted by the joint force commander or a component commander that has been designated by joint force commander tasking. (Joint Pub 1-02)

p. Joint Search and Rescue Center (JSRC). A primary search and rescue facility staffed by supervisory personnel and equipped for planning, coordinating, and executing joint search and rescue within the geographical area assigned. Operated jointly by personnel from two or more Services or functional components. (Joint Pub 1-02)

q. Mission Control Center (MCC). Ground system element of COSPAS-SARSAT which receives data from Local User Terminals, exchanges information with other Mission Control Centers, and distributes alerts and other COSPAS-SARSAT information primarily within its associated area. (Joint Pub 3-50)

r. On-Scene Commander (OSC). The person designated to coordinate the rescue efforts at the rescue site. (Joint Pub 1-02)

s. Personnel Recovery (PR). The sum of military, civil, and political efforts to obtain the release or recovery of personnel from uncertain or hostile environments and denied areas whether they are captured, missing, or isolated. That includes U.S., allied, coalition, friendly military, or paramilitary, and others as designated by the National Command Authorities (NCAs). PR is the umbrella term for operations that are focused on the task of recovering captured, missing, or isolated personnel from danger. PR includes, but is not limited to, theater search and rescue (SAR); combat search and rescue (CSAR); Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE); Evasion and Recovery (E&R); and the coordination of negotiated as well as forcible recovery options. PR may occur through military action, action by non-governmental organizations, other U.S. Government-approved action, and/or diplomatic initiatives, or through any of those options. (DoD Instruction 2310.3)

t. Rescue Coordination Center (RCC). A primary search and rescue facility staffed by supervisory personnel and equipped for coordinating and controlling search and rescue operations. Operated unilaterally by personnel of a single Service or component. (Joint Pub 1-02)

u. Right of Assistance Entry. The right to enter a foreign territorial sea to engage in bona fide efforts to render emergency assistance to those in danger or distress from perils of the sea (does not apply to search). (Joint Pub 3-50)

v. SAR Coordinator (SC). The agency or official responsible for the SAR organization and coordination of SAR operations in a given area or region. (The Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command (USCINCEUR) is the overall SC for U.S. forces within the USEUCOM area.) (Joint Pub 3-50)

w. SAR Mission Coordinator (SMC). The official assigned by the SAR Coordinator to coordinate and control a SAR mission. (Joint Pub 3.50)

x. Search and Rescue (SAR). The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams, and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea. (Joint Pub 1-02)

y. Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking (SARSAT). International system of satellites and ground network for distress alerting, positioning, and using of emergency beacons. Combined with Russian segment, COSPAS, to form the COSPAS-SARSAT system. (Joint Pub 3-50)

z. Selected Area for Evasion (SAFE). A designated area in hostile territory that offers evaders or escapees a reasonable chance of avoiding capture and of surviving until they can be evacuated. (Joint Pub 3-50.3)

aa. Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP). An inherent capability of a forward deployed MEU(SOC) as a Direct Action operation. TRAP is a capability to conduct rescue or extraction, by surface or air, of downed aircraft and/or personnel, equipment, aircraft sanitation, and provide advanced trauma-life support in a benign or hostile environment.

ab. Unconventional Assisted Recovery. Evader recovery conducted by directed unconventional warfare forces, dedicated extraction teams, and/or unconventional assisted recovery mechanisms operated by guerrilla groups or other clandestine organizations to seek out, contact, authenticate, support, and return evaders to friendly control. (Joint Pub 3-50.3)

ac. Unconventional Recovery Operations. Evader recovery operations conducted by unconventional forces. (Joint Pub 3-50.3)

7. Policy.

a. The Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command (USCINCEUR) has primary authority and responsibility for Personnel Recovery in support of U.S. forces within the USEUCOM AOR.

b. COMUSAFE is designated as USCINCEUR's executive agent (EA) for all Personnel Recovery matters in the USEUCOM AOR. Excluding contingencies, COMUSAFE is also designated as the USEUCOM SAR Coordinator (SC). COMUSAFE has delegated both USEUCOM Personnel Recovery EA responsibilities and USEUCOM SC responsibilities to the Commander, 32d Air Operations Group (32 AOG). Because the 32 AOG does not maintain a 24-hour operations watch center, USAFE Air Operations Squadron (USAFE AOS), Ramstein Air Base, Germany is designated as the USAFE contact point for all rescue matters. USAFE AOS through the USAFE Command Center will: relay requests for U.S. SAR assistance from national governments to the European Theater Command Center (ETCC) and process and forward SARSAT alert messages.

c. During contingency operations, the Commander, Joint Task Force (CJTF) will be responsible for Personnel Recovery within the JTF's AOR. The CJTF will designate a SC to assume operational responsibility for joint Personnel Recovery operations. Normally, the Joint

Force Component Commander (JFCC) with the preponderance of Personnel Recovery assets and the capability to control those assets will be designated SC. The JFCC will establish a JSRC, or functional equivalent, in his/her operations center to coordinate/control Personnel Recovery operations within the AOR.

d. During contingency operations, Component Commanders have inherent authority and responsibility to plan and conduct Personnel Recovery operations in support of their own forces and to support Personnel Recovery operations of other components to the maximum extent possible. When Personnel Recovery requirements exceed a Component Commander's capabilities, the JTF JSRC will be contacted to coordinate Personnel Recovery assistance from the other components. The JSRC will assume SMC for all joint Personnel Recovery operations, unless specifically transferred to a component RCC or functional equivalent. The component SMC will keep the JSRC fully informed of mission progress.

e. During peacetime, SAR is the sovereign right and responsibility of the nation within whose territory a SAR incident occurs. U.S. forces operating in or over the territory of any nation for SAR purposes must normally do so with the consent of that nation. When a foreign nation consents to U.S. forces conducting SAR operations within their territory, territorial seas, or internal waters, procedures should be addressed through diplomatic channels (U.S. embassy or mission in concerned country). NCA or USCINCEUR permission is required for entry into a nation's territory, territorial seas, or internal waters to conduct SAR operations. Independent actions taken by Component Commands must be coordinated with EUCOM's SC, via the USAFE Command Center, to alert national RCCs to prevent duplication of effort.

f. Under the National SAR Plan, USCINCEUR possesses the ancillary responsibility of providing SAR assistance, upon request, to national governments within the USEUCOM AOR. The amount of assistance that may be rendered in any specific instance is dependent upon the availability of U.S. forces with appropriate capabilities. Requests received for peacetime SAR support should be directed to EUCOM's SC via the USAFE Command Center.

g. Operational control of U.S. forces committed to another Nation's SAR effort remains with their assigned Component Commander unless it is formally transferred to the controlling national RCC. U.S. forces are responsible for planning their own search activity within the allotted area, taking into consideration instructions and information passed to them by the controlling national RCC through the U.S. SAR liaison officer, if assigned. Final authority for prosecution of these missions rests with the U.S. On-Scene Commander.

h. This policy does not affect the responsibility of any person, activity or commander to initiate Personnel Recovery operations as necessary. Independent action must be reported immediately to EUCOM's SC, via the USAFE AOS for peacetime incidents or to the JSRC for contingency operations.

i. Direct communication among agencies having SAR functions defined in this directive is authorized.

j. Commands providing SAR assistance (including requests from host nations) must absorb cost incurred in SAR operations within existing funds. The impact of such cost will be reported in normal budget reports.

8. Responsibilities.

a. USCINCEUR/ECJ3 will:

(1) Provide command oversight of USEUCOM Personnel Recovery Program for USCINCEUR.

(2) Keep USAFE informed of operations in the USEUCOM AOR. USAFE, as the EA, will review these operations to ensure adequate attention has been given to Personnel Recovery.

(3) Coordinate the assignment of SMC to the Component Command whose forces will provide the preponderance of SAR assistance. Provide the SMC with all available information on the SAR incident and how to contact the controlling national RCC and/or on-scene commander to coordinate SAR efforts.

b. USCINCEUR/ECJ37 will, when appropriate and possible, include Personnel Recovery activities in joint and combined exercises.

c. USCINCEUR/ECJ2 will:

(1) Assist in the production of special intelligence products to support command Personnel Recovery plans and operations. Forward to Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and the Joint Services Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) Agency (JSSA) internally developed intelligence products related to Personnel Recovery.

(2) In conjunction with USCINCEUR/ECJ3, annually review SAFE areas originally evaluated by DIA or the command, and notify DIA and appropriate commands of changes, including additions and deletions to command plans.

(3) Validate Geospatial Information and Services (GIS) requirements, forwarding validated requirements to the appropriate agencies.

d. USCINCEUR/ECJ6 shall assign frequencies for Personnel Recovery communications within the area under their control, as coordinated with the National Security Agency.

e. COMUSAFE will:

(1) Serve as USEUCOM manager for Personnel Recovery products. These products include blood chits, pointee-talkies, evasion charts, and all other items used to effect the safe return of isolated personnel. Coordinate theater Personnel Recovery product requirements with USCINCEUR/ECJ33 prior to forwarding to the appropriate agency.

(2) Provide oversight of Component Command's theater Personnel Recovery indoctrination and continuity training programs.

(3) In coordination with SOCEUR, prepare appropriate Personnel Recovery annexes to theater concept and operations plans. Ensure provisions for Personnel Recovery operations are included in operations orders and appropriate directives related to operation of U.S. forces in USEUCOM AOR.

(4) Coordinate peacetime SAR within the USEUCOM AOR through the USAFE Command Center.

(5) Provide core manning for deployed JSRCs in support of JTF contingency operations.

(6) Ensure other Personnel Recovery responsibilities and tasks outlined for unified commanders and theater JSRCs, in references 5c, 5h, and 5j, or otherwise assigned by USCINCEUR, are accomplished.

(7) Upon request, send a SAR liaison officer or group to assist other Nations with their national RCC to coordinate a major peacetime SAR operation being supported by USEUCOM forces.

(8) Provide JSRC controllers, upon request, to augment a JTF JSRC during contingencies and exercises.

(9) Coordinate all requests for SAR assistance received from Commanders of U.S. forces with other Component Commands with available SAR assets capable of responding. Notify appropriate national RCCs of actions taken to prevent duplication of effort.

f. Component Commanders will:

(1) Within the operations directorate, establish a Personnel Recovery office, or functional equivalent, to be responsible for developing, managing, and planning that component's Personnel Recovery program and coordinating all Personnel Recovery matters with the USEUCOM Personnel Recovery Program Manager (32 AOG). This office will be the component's responsible agent for all Personnel Recovery products will forward consolidated subordinate unit requirements to the USEUCOM Personnel Recovery Program Manager. Funding for training and required equipment will be provided by individual Service and Component Command.

(2) Provide appropriate representatives to serve on the USEUCOM Personnel Recovery Council. Personnel Recovery council representatives should have at least 1-year retainability when assigned to the council for continuity.

(3) Ensure High Risk-of-Capture Personnel in hostile territory are adequately trained in latest survival, evasion, resistance, and escape techniques, procedures, and equipment. Ensure

they understand their rights and responsibilities under the Geneva Conventions and are familiar with the tactics and procedures employed by evasion support and recovery forces.

(4) When requested by USCINCEUR or CJTF, provide qualified personnel to a contingency JSRC to advise the JSRC on component's Personnel Recovery capabilities and assist in coordinating Personnel Recovery operations between the JSRC and available component units.

(5) Provide 32 AOG with SAR point(s) of contact for coordinating joint peacetime SAR operations and U.S. assistance to national governments. Provide 32 AOG annually, by 1 June, with current listings, by location, of assigned forces having inherent SAR capability. Update listings as significant changes occur (use format in illustration).

(6) Immediately notify the USAFE Command Center by most expeditious means of SAR incidents involving U.S. forces which exceed component's capability. Provide information on nature of SAR assistance and SAR efforts underway or planned.

Report format illustration

ASSET	LOCATION	Speed (kts)	Endurance (hrs)	Radius of Action (nm)	LITTERS OR PASSENGERS	OPERATING LIMITATIO NS	REMARKS

g. COMSOCEUR, in addition to the above component responsibilities, will:

(1) Support and serve as USEUCOM's responsible agent for all matters pertaining to unconventional assisted recovery operations; i.e., operations out of area of responsibility.

(2) Forward requirements for new SAFE areas to DIA, as required.

(3) In coordination with USAFE, prepare appropriate Personnel Recovery annexes to theater concept and operations plans. Ensure provisions for Personnel Recovery operations are included in operations orders and appropriate directives related to operation of U.S. forces in USEUCOM AOR.

h. Unit Commanders will:

(1) Immediately notify the component RCC, or functional equivalent, of actual or potential SAR incidents and action taken or planned in response.

(2) Ensure High-Risk-of-Capture Personnel within hostile territory have received SERE training and possess Personnel Recovery equipment IAW Service orders, and are familiar with Personnel Recovery procedures contained in the JTF Personnel Recovery Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Air Tasking Order (ATO) Special Instructions (SPINS), and SERE Guides, for a specific operation.

(3) Develop procedures to ensure the Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) (DD Form 1833) and individual/unit evasion plan of action (EPA) are properly prepared, classified, and reviewed/updated regularly for all aircrew personnel subject to isolation or capture within hostile territory.

(4) Forward requirements for blood chits, evasion charts, and other Personnel Recovery products to the component Personnel Recovery office, or functional equivalent, as soon as the need becomes apparent.

i. USAFE Command Center, in coordination with the SC, will:

(1) Forward all official requests from foreign nations (national RCCs or equivalents) for peacetime SAR assistance to the USCINCEUR/ETCC. Direct requests for SAR assistance from private individuals, companies, or corporations, to appropriate national RCC.

(2) Report to the USCINCEUR/ETCC all SAR incidents involving foreign nationals, or of unusual political or military significance, for upchanneling to the National Military Command Center and/or State Department, as required. Keep the ETCC informed of mission progress and results.

(3) Notify national RCCs, or appropriate U.S. embassy/mission, of signal data and composite location of distress beacons received from SAR Satellite-Aided Tracking (SARSAT) System within the areas of responsibility assigned by the U.S. Mission Control Center, Suitland, MD.

(4) Monitor and document all joint SAR activities and U.S. SAR assistance provided to national governments.

(5) Recall SAR personnel from 32 AOG when situation dictates.

9. USEUCOM Personnel Recovery Council.

a. This directive establishes the USEUCOM Personnel Recovery Council which shall:

(1) Advise USCINCEUR on initiatives for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of USEUCOM Personnel Recovery operations.

(2) Serve as the mechanism for jointly developing, planning, and evaluating implementation of command-wide Personnel Recovery initiatives and for reviewing Personnel Recovery tactics, techniques, procedures, and equipment.

(3) Serve as a forum for the exchange of information among the USEUCOM staff, Component Commands, and government agencies responsible for the conduct of the Personnel Recovery program.

b. The USEUCOM Personnel Recovery Program Manager (32 AOG) shall Chair the Personnel Recovery Council. The Chair shall:

(1) Schedule and preside at Personnel Recovery Council meetings. The Personnel Recovery Council shall meet at the call of the Chair, at least semi-annually.

(2) Establish administrative and procedural arrangements for the Personnel Recovery Council. Facilities and support for conduct of the Personnel Recovery Council meetings shall be provided by the Component Command hosting the meeting.

(3) Determine and prepare the agenda and supporting documents for council meetings and ensure issues are addressed comprehensively.

(4) Invite representatives from other DoD components and Government Agencies to attend specified council meetings, as deemed appropriate.

(5) Designate lead responsibility for staff proposals and presentations.

(6) Maintain a record of all Personnel Recovery Council proceedings and forward minutes of the meeting to council members.

c. Personnel Recovery Council members shall:

(1) Develop and submit Personnel Recovery issues, as required, for consideration by the Personnel Recovery Council.

(2) Act as the point of contact for component/service specific Personnel Recovery matters.

10. Blood Chit Program.

- a. Since blood chits, when presented and properly validated, represent an obligation of the U.S. Government to provide compensation for services rendered to evaders, they must be closely controlled.
- b. The Joint Services SERE Agency (JSSA), as the JCS EA for DoD Evasion and Recovery matters, is the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for blood chit policy and for authorizing the production, distribution, and use of blood chits at the national level. JSSA maintains a master control record of all blood chits.
- c. COMUSAFE, as the USEUCOM EA for Personnel Recovery matters, is the OPR for blood chit policy and for authorizing the production, distribution, and use of blood chits within the USEUCOM AOR. COMUSAFE has designated the 32 AOG as the USEUCOM Blood Chit Program Manager.
- d. The USEUCOM Blood Chit Program Manager will issue Blood chits to Component Commands upon notification that their use is required and will collect them immediately upon completion of the operation. The Program Manager will maintain records reflecting which blood chits, by number, have been issued to Component Commands. A copy of the initial component allocation will be forwarded to JSSA.
- e. Each organizational level where blood chits are issued will maintain strict accountability by serial number. Units will maintain a record of the blood chit serial number assigned to each individual. To maintain positive control, blood chits will only be issued prior to combat missions and deployments to high threat areas and will be collected upon completion of such missions.
- f. The Program Manager must provide JSSA an annual blood chit inventory in December of each year, reflecting which components have been issued blood chits, by blood chit number. Additional inventories are required whenever there is a change of program manager. Component Commands will complete their annual inventory of all blood chits under their control in November of each year and forward to the USEUCOM Blood Chit Program Manager for inclusion in the accounting to JSSA.
- g. Loss or theft of blood chits is subject to an appropriate investigation as with any controlled item. The report of loss, misappropriation, or theft (specifying blood chit serial number(s), name of individual to whom the chit was issued, SSN, and unit of assignment), along with a report of investigation and its conclusions will be forwarded to the USEUCOM Program Manager and JSSA as soon as possible after loss, misappropriation, or theft is discovered. All individuals participating in the Blood Chit Program must be informed that blood chits are controlled items.
- h. Blood chits will be shipped via registered mail and accompanied by the appropriate accountability forms. When received, the receiver will inventory the blood chits and accept responsibility by completing and returning one copy of the form(s) and retaining the other(s).
- i. Whenever an individual possessing a blood chit is isolated in hostile territory, the individual's name, rank, SSN, organization, location where missing, date missing, and blood chit

serial number is forwarded immediately to JSSA. This information is required to process any future claims against the government on a particular chit.

j. Any individual who has made use of his blood chit and received assistance must report the circumstances of the incident upon return to U.S. control. This information is provided as part of the mission/evasion debriefing. A copy of the individual's debriefing, along with the blood chit, must be forwarded to HQ JSSA/DO, 9018 Black Rd, Suite 101, Ft Belvoir VA 22060-5212, as soon as possible. Blood chits that have been operationally used will not be reissued. The organization responsible for control of the chit will be simultaneously relieved of accountability for that particular blood chit.

k. The USEUCOM Blood Chit Program Manager is designated JSSA's representative for the adjudication of all claims for reward. U.S. Government organizations receiving claims within the USEUCOM AOR will forward the report detailing the claim to 32 AOS/AOR, Unit 10065, APO AE 09094-0065, with an information copy to JSSA. The adjudicator will determine the amount/nature of the reward and have funds provided to the organization to satisfy the claim. JSSA will establish claim payment limitations.

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